

# COLUMBIA, S. C.

Sunday Morning, September 8, 1872.

For President of the United States,  
**HORACE GREELEY**, of New York.  
For Vice-President  
**B. GRATZ BROWN**, of Missouri.

## Greeley's Utterances.

Though Horace Greeley is alleged by his Grantite enemies to be easily imposed upon, his record, since he was placed in nomination for the Presidency, shows him to be not only a philosopher in his political principles, but a discreet strategist in action. He is not carried away by any unwise enthusiasm; he is not tempted into any indiscretions of act or utterance. His long experience as a journalist serves him a useful purpose, and he has the good sense to appreciate and adopt the stern lessons taught by earth's best of teachers. He discreetly adopts the unwritten as well as the written law of our country, and is determined, while a candidate for the highest office within the gift of the American people, not to embarrass his friends or embitter his enemies by rushing heedlessly into the political arena. The well-known integrity of Greeley has so far protected him from approach by the office-seeking herd. He says that no one has yet asked him for an office in consideration of support rendered, or to be rendered, and none have even suggested that he strengthen his position by promising in advance to make this or that appointment. True, a small number of the baser and more selfish sort of politicians have solicited the promise of a post office or something of that kind, but they have had their labor for their pains, with an assurance that their premature advances will have an effect exactly contrary to that intended. How striking the contrast between this course and that pursued first, last and all the time, by Gen. Grant. Public offices are by him distributed or promised—according to the testimony of those whose opportunities of knowing are good, and whose integrity cannot be questioned—as the inevitable reward of personal services rendered or to be rendered. His government is a personal government, and he demands of all his subordinates such personal and political services as are wholly inconsistent with popular rights and manly independence. The tribute paid by Mr. Greeley to the people of the South is one of which not only they, but the whole people of the Union, should feel proud. He says:

"No man or woman in the South ever asked me directly or through another any other pledge than is given in all my acts and words from the hour of Lee's surrender down to this moment. No Southern man ever hinted to me as expectation, hope or wish, that the rebel debt, whether Confederate or State, should be assumed or paid by the Union. No Southern man who could be elected to a Legislature, or made a colonel of a military regiment, ever suggested the pensioning of all the rebel soldiers, or any of them, even as a remote possibility."

He knows very well that when the Southern people engaged in a doubtful contest, they accepted all responsibility connected with the act, and when they surrendered in defeat they had no thought of insisting on claims which they would have enforced had they been successful. He therefore considers his supporters in the South as fully entitled to consideration as equal numbers of his supporters in the North. A spirit of universal amity and amnesty has actuated them. They have mutually forgiven each other the trespasses so long treasured up, on the one part against the Southern people, and on the other by the Southern people, against the veteran Northern journalist, and, shaking hands across the bloody chasm, they propose to assist each other in restoring the republic to its old condition of fraternity and prosperity.

When that happy consummation is achieved, the Southern people will, for the first time since the war, be treated by the Federal authorities as citizens, not as culprits; as entitled to the privileges of self-government, not to the vaspire rule of adventurers, in which fraud and force are the invariable concomitants. The camp-followers and carpet-baggers who have no interest in the South, save that of plunder, he condemns in the severest terms, but his anathema against these classes is not intended for those who, at the close of the war, determined to make the South their abiding place, and who are now assisting to free the white people of the South as they before assisted to free the negroes. All those engaged in the liberalizing movement are bound together in the grand covenant of redemption and reconciliation, and in the house they assist to rear they shall all find the true welcome of a home.

A German, named Tiencken, was chloroformed and robbed, on the King street road, about three miles from Charleston, on Thursday last.

## The Lunatic Asylum in Distress.

We publish below two letters of recent date from Dr. Ensor, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, the one to the Carolina National Bank, the other to Mr. E. Hope, imploring aid for the institution of which he has charge. It will be seen that not a single dollar of this year's appropriation for the asylum has been paid. The taxes from which the appropriation was designed to be drawn were collected last fall and winter, but they were all squandered in legislative expenses, meeting drafts upon the bogus armed force fund and such like swindles. The asylum, the penitentiary, the public schools, and all other proper objects of governmental care and support, have suffered terribly in consequence. The asylum has been kept going up to this time simply through the personal exertions of the Superintendent and the assistance rendered him by private individuals. We are glad to say that Mr. E. Hope has consented to supply the asylum with necessary provisions for one month, though much to his inconvenience and embarrassment. In the meantime, we learn from Dr. Ensor that he proposes to visit Charleston and make an appeal to the banks of that city to furnish him with sufficient funds to keep the poor inmates of the asylum from starvation, until the fall taxes come in, and the Legislature makes another appropriation, which, of course, will be done immediately after that body convenes. We commend Dr. Ensor and his cause to the bankers of Charleston, and trust he may get from them the relief needed:

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 4, 1872.  
To the President and Board of Directors of the Carolina National Bank.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to apply to you for aid for the State Lunatic Asylum. The Legislature made a liberal appropriation, last winter, for the support of this institution, but I have been unable, up to this time, to draw a single dollar of this appropriation; and were it not for the indulgence of the merchants and the benevolence of those who have lent us money, the inmates of the institution would have been turned out into the streets, dependent upon individual charity, and the institution closed. Our creditors find our indebtedness to them so serious an embarrassment, that they cannot extend us further credit, unless they are paid at least a part of their present accounts. This places the institution again in immediate peril. Once before, when our household was on the verge of suffering for the necessities of life, you kindly came to our relief, and kept the gaunt monster starvation from our doors for several months. Your kindness to us in the past encourages me to appeal to you in this our present extremity. The amount of \$5,000 would relieve our present wants, and I believe tide us over the balance of this terrible year till the taxes are collected, when the State Treasurer will be able to pay the appropriation made for the institution's support.

Hoping and believing you will, if possible, come to our relief, I remain, very truly and respectfully,

J. F. ENSOR, Superintendent.

OFFICE S. C. LUNATIC ASYLUM,  
COLUMBIA, September 5, 1872.

Mr. E. Hope—DEAR SIR: I write to inquire whether it is possible for you to supply this institution with supplies for one month, and wait till December for your money. The State Treasurer has not paid a dollar of this year's appropriation, beginning on the 1st of last November. Mr. Solomon carried the institution till the end of April last, and the Messrs. Agnew have carried it from May 1 up to this time, but cannot extend a further credit. Owing to the tightness of the money market, I am unable to borrow money with which to buy provisions; and unless we can obtain a further credit for supplies, the inmates of the institution must suffer for want of the necessities of life, or be turned out into the streets, dependents upon individual charity, as the State has proven utterly incompetent to provide for them. We have now but one day's supplies on hand, and unless relief is afforded, day after to-morrow will find nearly 400 human beings in this asylum suffering for something to eat. In the name of God and humanity, I beg you to help them, if you can. Yours truly,

J. F. ENSOR, Superintendent.

The following is a copy of a letter picked up near one of the Radical rendezvous, yesterday. The original can be seen at this office:

DUE WEST, S. C., August 30, 1872.  
Hon. F. J. Moses, Jr.—DEAR SIR: Send check for any amount you may think it will take to carry this part of the District, as money alone can make the thing all right. Address

J. A. STEWART.

Mr. Orr asserted in a speech at Anderson C. H., last week, that if the Democrats put a State ticket in the field, the two wings of the Radical party would assuredly re-unite. In other words, these pretended reformers who call themselves "true Republicans" would strike hands with men whom they publicly denounce as thieves and villains, rather than see the honest white men of the country in power again.—Rock Hill Lantern.

A lady of Iowa City, being about to start on a journey the other morning, placed \$3,000 in her bosom, which made it a rich bosom. At the depot she missed it. She went home and cried all day. At night when disrobing, the missing treasure fell from her sleeve.

## Correspondence of the Phoenix.

UNION C. H., S. C., Sept. 7, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: Let the people mourn! The notorious Kirk, whom may God confound—he who was so pliant in the hands of Holden, of North Carolina—has visited our quiet town, and delivered a speech to his negro brethren. Daddy Cain was also in the party, who is almost as bitter a speaker as is Kirk. J. S. Mobley is quiet alongside these men. The bolters have weakened since the arrival of these two lights; and yesterday Kirk advised the colored people to horse-whip every bolter who dared advise them to disrupt the "grand" old party of progress.

The chances are that Hon. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, will be nominated by the Convention on the 9th instant, as no one can so easily defeat Wallace as himself.

THE STANLEY-LIVINGSTONE CONTROVERSY—A LETTER AT LAST.—The controversy over the genuineness of the *Herald's* African achievements is still warm in the New York press, and occasionally assumes an amusing aspect. The trouble has been heretofore the absence of all letters from Livingstone concerning Stanley's statements. Nothing can be wanted long in New York. Its enterprising press is always equal to the occasion, and in the present emergency the *Star* comes to the rescue and settles the whole controversy by the following incontrovertible genuine and veracious letter from the great African explorer himself:

UJJI, ON LAKE TANGANYIKI, Aug. 25.  
DEAR STAR: Since Stanley left me, I have finished my line of telegraph to Zanzibar, and send you the first message over the wires. It will reach you via Aden, Suez and Marseilles. Since Stanley left, I have lived on the fat of the land, and my "ruckle of bones" are rejuvenated. I have traveled up to one degree of South latitude, and seen what Ptolemy, Nebuchadnezzar and Pontius Pilate did not see—the sources of the White Nile. They are precisely at one degree, thirteen minutes and thirty-one seconds South latitude, and are in a pond fed by numerous springs. The country is superb and full of wonderful animals—turtles weighing 1,400 pounds, avoirdupois, alligators sixty feet long, and frogs of enormous size and agility. The women are lovely, "dark, but comely" as the daughters of Jerusalem.

Polygamy prevails, and it costs but about \$10 a year to support a woman—or say (ten per cent. off) \$90 will maintain ten of the dusky charmers; chignons and erinoline are not in fashion. They live on fruit and berries, as Adam and Eve did in the primal Eden, and sleep under the "water-shed," which is 700 miles long, and will shelter thousands of the brunette darlings. Nature crimps their hair; fig leaves are in abundance, but not much used. I should have returned with Stanley, but the attractions here are supreme. If ever I do return to civilization, I will visit America, and my first call will be at the office of the *Star*, which twinkles for all.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE,

Not a dead stone by a long shot.

P. S.—Give my love to young Bennett; tell him that in Ujji the bugs are enormous in size, and in quantity unprecedented, the largest being hum-bugs.

N. B. Give my love to Louis Noe, the friend of my friend Stanley. Noe must be a descendant of Noah, the man who had a high old time in an ark amongst beasts, birds and reptiles.

P. S. Extra.—Tell Dana, of the *Star*, to cherish Noe; he is a truthful and lively boy.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.—We have just received intelligence of the death of Walter Largent, who lived in this County some time after the close of the late war. Mr. Largent was a Marylander by birth, and lived in that State until the breaking out of the war, when he voluntarily joined the Confederate army, and finally became one of Gen. Lee's scouts. After the close of the war he was forced to leave his home, and isolate himself from all his former associates on account of the implacable hatred of some, who would doubtless have murdered him because of his being a Confederate soldier. The citizens will remember Mr. Largent as the brave and fearless young man, who was such a terror to the garrison at Anderson and neighboring Counties. The Yankees had ran him from his home, and would not suffer him to return, whereupon he swore eternal vengeance, hence his desperate course. Mr. Largent, several years since, removed to Texas. He leaves his widow and a little child to bemoan his death, besides numerous friends in this and other States.—Pickens Sentinel.

It is remarked by the New York papers that though a combination of circumstances has rendered the fall trade later than usual this year, it is likely to be postponed in future years until late in September. The grounds for this conclusion are based on the natural division of the seasons and the increasing recognition of their influences by the business world, as is manifested by the tendency to devote the hot weather to rest and recuperation. The postponement of the book trade sales, and of the dry goods sales, are among the indications of this concession on the part of business interests to the interests of the physical man.

The Great Eastern has been once more chartered to lay a fourth trans-Atlantic cable, and is now lying at Shoerneck waiting its completion. The contract for the cable has been completed and duly signed. The cable is to be manufactured and laid under the auspices of the Telegraph Construction Company of England.

Chicago has a dog which unties horses hitched to posts, then jumps into the buggy and barks until the thing starts.

## STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

HEADQ'S NAT'L COM. LIB'L REP'NS,  
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 28, 1872.

All voters of this State, who are in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and of the organization of a Liberal Republican party, on the basis of the Cincinnati platform, are respectfully and earnestly requested to take immediate steps to organize the party, and to form Greeley and Brown Clubs in every voting precinct of this State. Let the young men enter actively upon this work.

Secretaries of clubs will confer a favor by sending to this office notices of their organizations and their locations, together with a list of their officers, at as early a day as practicable.

S. A. PEARCE, JR.,  
Member Nat'l Com. for State of S. C.

## HEADQUARTERS TRUE REPUBLICANS,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COLUMBIA, Sept. 3, 1872.

County Chairmen appointed at the Convention of True Republicans recently held at the city of Columbia, and presided over by ex-Gov. James L. Orr, are hereby specially requested to report immediately to these headquarters; also, all others who may have suggestions to make, or information to impart, in reference to the inauguration of an honest State administration. All communications should be addressed to James Brennan, Columbia, S. C.

C. C. BOWEN,  
Chairman State Executive Committee.  
JAMES BRENNAN, Sec'y and Treas'r.

## THE TREASURY INJUNCTION CASE.

Judge Willard has rendered the following decision:

SUPREME COURT.—The State of South Carolina, County of Richland. In the Court of Common Pleas. Thomas J. Gibson and Henry M. Gibson, under the firm name of T. J. & H. M. Gibson, as co-partners, and William B. Gulick, as assignee, plaintiffs, against Niles G. Parker, as State Treasurer, and J. F. C. DuPre, as County Treasurer.

On the return of the order to show cause, made by me 1st day of June, 1872, and returnable on the 11th day of July then next ensuing, at my Chambers, the cause having been adjourned from time to time until the 29th day of July, on which day, after hearing Messrs. Pope & Haskell for the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. D. Melton for the defendants, no sufficient cause to the contrary being shown; and it appearing that sufficient grounds for the order of injunction exists, I do hereby order that the defendant, Niles G. Parker, as State Treasurer, his agents and servants, refrain until further order:

First, From paying any demand or certificate, for, or on account of any claim for the pay of per diem or mileage of members of the General Assembly, or for the pay of subordinate officers, or for incidental expenses of the legislative session of 1871-'72.

Second, From paying any account, demand or certificate, for, or on account of any claims for current or permanent printing of the General Assembly for the legislative session of 1871-'72.

Third, From paying any account, demand or certificate, for, or on account of any claim for the printing of volumes X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of the Statutes of the State.

Fourth, From making or issuing any promissory note, due bill or other evidence of indebtedness of the State, or claim or demand against the State, or other such bonds or scrip as are, or may be, authorized by law in pursuance of the authority of IX Article, 10th, 12th and 14th Sections of the Constitution of the State of South Carolina, and from paying any such promissory note, due bill or other evidences of debt heretofore issued as alleged in the complaint, to wit: Under the joint resolution of the General Assembly of the 12th of March, 1872, or under the Act of Assembly of the 4th of March, 1872.

And in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law, and until the foregoing is modified, let the same be in full force and effect.

A. J. WILLARD,  
Associate Justice Supreme Court.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOSTON AND CHARLESTON.—Another of the many proofs of the increasing importance of Charleston as a mercantile port is furnished by the establishment by Mr. George W. Quintard, the New York owner of the Adger steamship line, of a new line of steam packets to ply between this port and Boston. The fine screw steamship *Mercedita* is the pioneer vessel of this line, and left Boston last Saturday, with a very full cargo of merchandise, arriving at Charleston Thursday morning, after a run of ninety-seven hours. She brought out a very full cargo, consisting mainly of bagging, boots and shoes, furniture and hollow-ware, which was rapidly discharged, to make room for an equally large cargo of rosin and cotton, which was offered for the return trip.—Charleston News.

REVIVAL IN EDGEFIELD.—This, says the *Advertiser*, is the season of protracted meetings at our country churches. The greatest revival of the year has been at Bethel Baptist Church, on the Ridge, where sixty-four persons have been lately baptized. This meeting, conducted by the Rev. Henry Williams and Rev. W. B. Shaw, has been marked by a great deal of feeling and earnestness.

Judge Mackey says that in case Grant refuses to accede to the demands of the regular Republicans for the removal of certain United States officials in this State, seven electoral votes will be tendered Mr. Greeley from South Carolina.

A Frenchman who accompanied Napoleon to Moscow is still boarding in Muscatine, Iowa.

## Local Items.

CITY MATTERS.—The price of single copies of the PHOENIX is five cents.

The advertising agency of Walker, Evans & Cogswell, represented by Roswell T. Logan, Esq., is the only authorized agency for this paper in Charleston.

A large and varied lot of cards, suitable for weddings, invitations, visiting and business purposes, have just been received at this office, which, owing to the dull season, will be printed at low rates.

The Charleston Republican has again changed its political tone.

Messrs. W. D. Love & Co., in anticipation of an early removal, are offering bargains in dry goods. Examine the stock.

The Great Eastern Circus, Menagerie, etc., exhibits on the Bailey lot, in this city, on Wednesday next. Persons who have attended the exhibition speak of it in complimentary terms.

The election for State officers in Maine comes off to-morrow. One week from to-day—October 8—elections occur in Dakota, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia.

What is the matter with the hydrant water? It is scarce and has a tarry taste.

Mr. Berry expects to occupy his new furniture ware-rooms to-morrow morning. He intends, in a few weeks, to have on hand the heaviest stock of furniture which has ever been seen in this city.

James H. Hendrix, Jr., has been appointed Commissioner of Election for Lexington County, vice G. W. Wingate, declined. R. J. Humphrey has resigned his position as Trial Justice at Timmons-ville, Darlington County.

Owing to scarcity of water in the city reservoir, Main street will remain in its present dusty condition.

Dr. Wilson resumes night services in the Presbyterian Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

If put to a vote, we think it would be decided by "acclamation" that yesterday was a warm day.

Prof. Bucher has a capital band under his direction, and choice music is furnished at the garrison grounds every afternoon during the week, except Saturday and Sunday. The following is the programme for to-morrow:

Bonaire Quickstep—F. O. Smith.  
Grand Concert Modley—Downing.  
Waltzes, Dreams on the Ocean—Gungl.  
Selection from Fra Diavolo—Auber.  
New Year Polonaise—Appitus.

FIRE AT GADSDEN.—We regret to announce that we are again called upon to chronicle a misfortune to our former fellow-citizen, Mr. Daniel Howell—the destruction of his gin-house, together with twelve or fifteen bales of cotton, at Gadsden, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. Ten bales belonged to Mr. Howell, and several bales to other parties. The fire was caused by friction from the gin. Mr. Howell has the sympathy of the entire community in his repeated misfortunes.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES THIS DAY.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, D. D., Rector, 11 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

Marion Street Church—Rev. A. M. Christburg, 10½ A. M. Rev. W. D. Kirkland, 8 P. M.

Washington Street Church—Rev. Manning Brown, 10½ A. M. Rev. A. M. Christburg, 8 P. M.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. R. Wilson, 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

Catholic Church—Rev. James Fullerton, First Mass, at 7 A. M.; Second Mass at 10 A. M.; Vespers at 4½ P. M.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10½ A. M.

Ladson Memorial Chapel—Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE—FATAL SHOOTING. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, convicts Jackson Brooks, (alias James Brooks,) No. 1,218, and William Smalls, No. 1,283, both colored, picked the lock of their cell, No. 76, on the West side of the South wing of the building, and attempted to escape. Guard Edward Howell was on relief at the time. The grand alarm signal was given, and those on reserve in guard quarters immediately surrounded the enclosure, under direction of Sergeant J. W. Reiss; the fugitives were discovered and fired upon. Wm. Smalls was shot through the body, while attempting to cross the canal, near the lower portion of the fence, and died immediately. Brooks succeeded in making his escape, although several rounds were fired at him. The darkness was so profound, that cross-firing occurred between the guard.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail opens at 2.30 P. M.; closes 12.00 A. M. Charleston day mail opens 4.30 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Charleston night mail opens 7.00 A. M.; closes 6.15 P. M. Greenville mail opens 6.45 P. M.; closes 6.00 A. M. Western opens and closes 1.30 P. M. Wilmington opens 2.30 P. M.; closes 11.30 A. M. On Sunday office open from 3 to 4 P. M.

PHOENIXIANA.—No man is so insignificant as to be sure his example can do no hurt.

Coleridge defined poetry to be "the best thoughts in the best language."

What men want of reason for their opinions they usually supply and make up in rage.

An old lady may be just as charming as a young one, but her charms must not come out of the powder or paint box.

Let us take care how we speak of those who have fallen on life's field. Help them up—not heap scorn upon them. We did not see the conflict. We do not know the scars.

They are fools who persist in being quite miserable because they cannot be quite happy.

But one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love, honor and regard.

Mutual admiration—as the season of parties approaches, boys begin to feel gallant, and "gals" buoyant.

Jays are our wings, sorrows are our spurs.

Many a pretty face has made a market for a bad wife.

Fear secreted acids, but love and trust are sweet juices.

THE STOMACH AS AN AVENGER.—For every breach of the laws of health that we commit, the stomach inflicts a penalty. Headache, biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, colic, heartburn, nausea, debility and mental depression are only a few of the punishments which an outraged stomach is capable of imposing upon us. To bring back this vengeful organ to its normal condition—to placate, invigorate and regulate it—there is nothing in the wide world so potent as a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Under the operation of this beneficent vegetable corrective and tonic the gastric juice becomes a pure and healthful solvent and resumes its natural flow. The effects is the same on the biliary secretion, and in fact on all the fluids of the body, and the final result is the removal of every painful or unpleasant symptom occasioned by the rebellious action of the digestive organ.

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A CARD.—The undersigned, being engaged in preparing the memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. James H. Thornwell—to be published in connection with his works now issuing from the press—respectfully and earnestly requests all persons having in their possession letters from his pen, or any other papers illustrating his career, to forward the same immediately to his address at New Orleans, La. All such papers will be preserved with care, and will be returned to those who may desire to retain them as memorials of past friendship.

BENJAMIN M. PALMER,

New Orleans, La.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, September 7.—Nickerson House—E. T. West, So. Ex. Co.; G. Jones, Richmond; F. G. Johnston, W. Murdock, N. C.; J. W. Shackelford, city; M. J. Seigler, Newberry; T. J. Storer, A. & A. L. H. H.

Columbia Hotel—G. F. Strahan, W. A. Bradley, Augusta; A. B. Wilson, Edgefield; W. S. Greene, Ala.; W. H. Hutchens, Baltimore; D. L. Fillyan, O. M. Sadler, W. H. McFarlane, N. C.; P. Duffie, Charleston.

## LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mrs. McKenna—School Notice.

Convocation Myrtle Lodge.

Heinitsh's Blood and Liver Pills.

Kentucky Library Gift Concert.

E. J. Scott & Son—House and Lot, &c.

Jacob Levin—Gas Bills.

Hope & Gyles—Seed Oats, &c.

Dark Hair Bracelet Lost.

J. D. Bateman—Potatoes and Butter.

Among the reminiscences told of the Franco-Prussian war is the account of a curious duel between two subordinate officers of the French army. "You intend to fight a duel, eh?" said the commandant. "Yes, colonel. Words have passed which can only be wiped out by blood. We don't want to pass for cowards." "Very well; you shall fight; but it must be in this way: Take your carbines. Place yourselves on a line facing Malmaison, where the enemy is. You will march upon their garrison with equal step. When sufficiently near their posts, you will then fire upon them. The Prussians will reply. You continue to advance and fire. When one falls, the other may turn upon his heels, and his retreat shall be covered by one of my companies." The matter was arranged as the commandant had dictated. At twenty paces from the walls of Malmaison, one of the adversaries was wounded, staggered and fell. The other ran to him, raised him up, and carried him off on his shoulders amid a perfect hail-storm of bullets—both, thenceforth, entitled to the greatest honor and respect from the whole regiment.

A company has been formed in San Francisco to supply steam to small factories and workshops by means of pipes laid under the roads, the same as gas and water. The steam is to be supplied from an immense central boiler, and it is thought that steam power may in this way be supplied at a merely nominal cost to consumers.

The Chicago Journal concludes that Grant "never had the slightest pretensions to oratorical gifts." Exactly, says the Buffalo Courier, but when it comes to other gifts, he turns his back to no man.

Goldsmith Maid is now in her sixteenth year, and Lucy is in her seventeenth, and they have both trotted faster this year than they ever did before.

Some volcanic mountains in Oregon, near Astoria, are beginning to sizzle.